# A More Realistic Representation of Sediment Remediation in Numerical Simulations: Application to the Lower Passaic River

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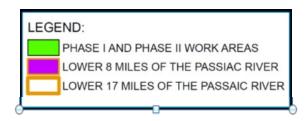
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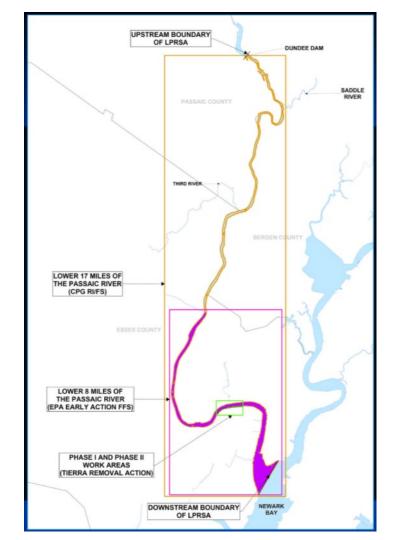
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#### **Lower Passaic River**

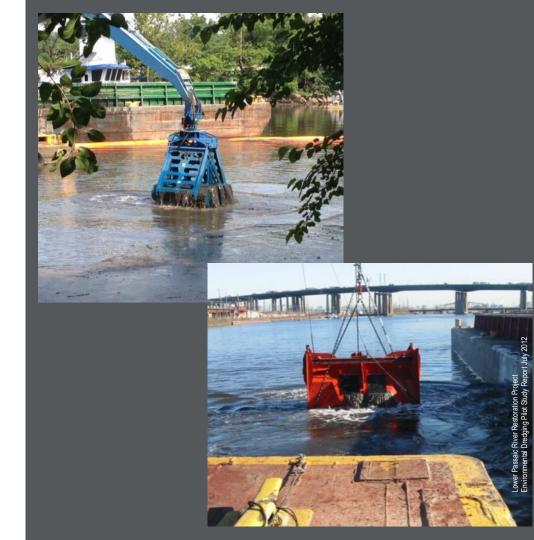
- Many chemical products, including the herbicide Agent Orange, were manufactured in facilities located adjacent to the Passaic River.
- EPA proposed cleanup plan April 2014
- EPA Record of Decision March 2016
- Selected Remedy: Capping with Dredging for Flooding and Navigation
- Agreement with Occidental Chemical Corporation to perform design work – September 2016





# Components of Remedial Actions Represented in Models

- Set concentrations across the remedial footprint to zero
- Set concentrations across the remedial footprint to zero in a single model grid cell at a time based on a remedial schedule
- Release of contaminants due to dredging
- Release of solids and POC due to dredging
- Bathymetric changes due to dredging
- Bed composition changes associated with cap placement



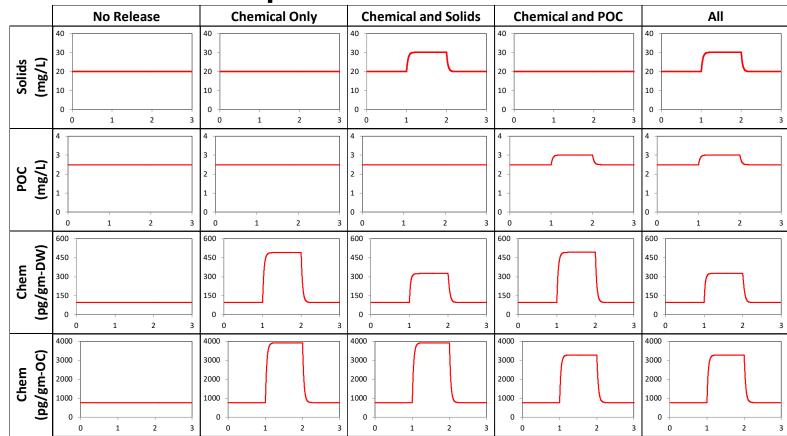
**Simplified Case** 

Detention Time ≈ 60 Minutes

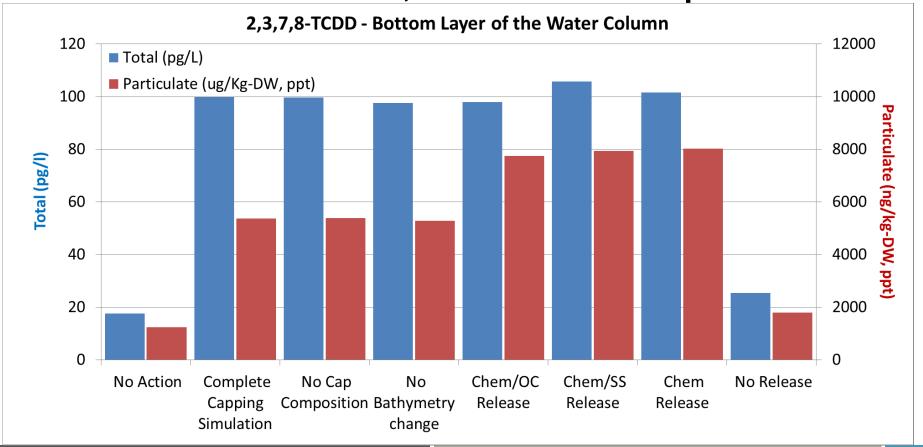
Sediment Concentration = 800 pg/gm-DW

Dredging Rate = 1275 yd³/day

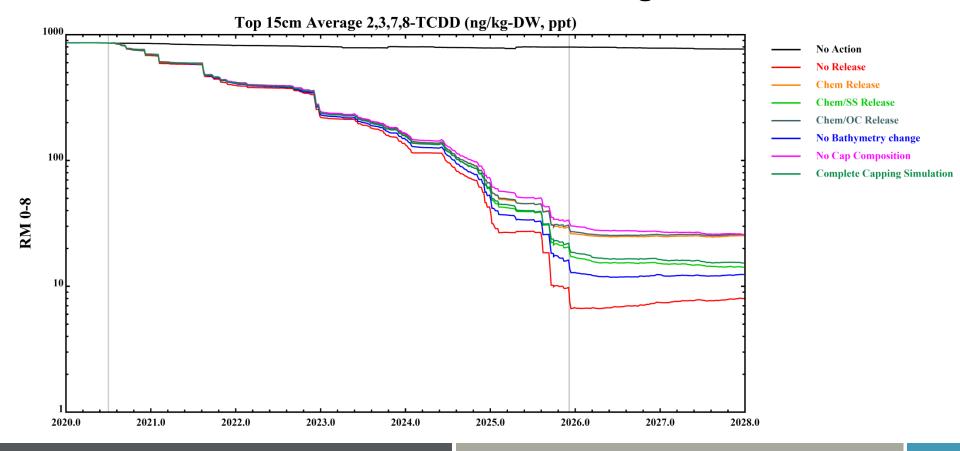
Dredging Loss = 3%



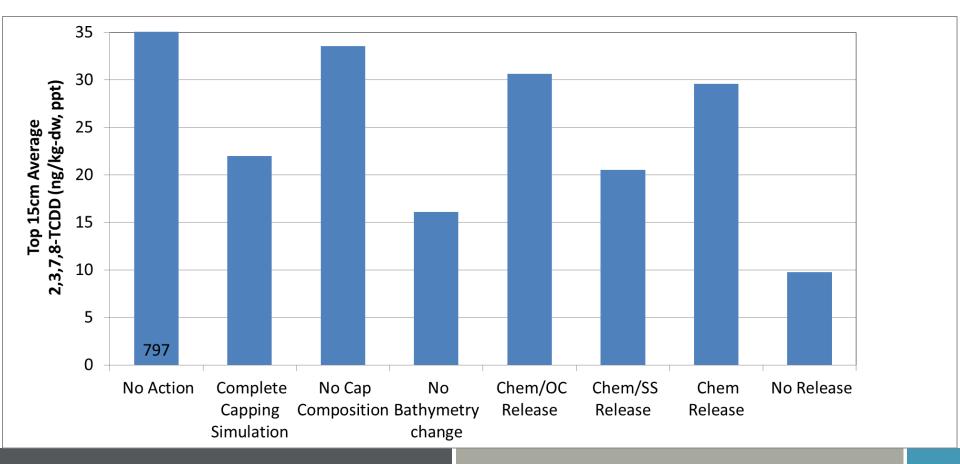
## Model Simulation, Water Colum Response



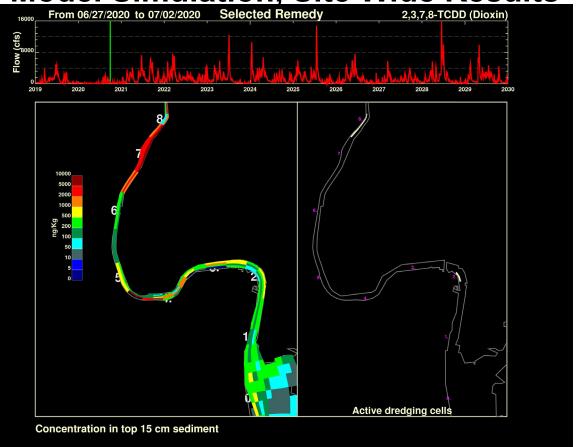
### Model Simulation, Reach Average Results



#### Model Simulation Results at the End of Remediation



# **Model Simulation, Site Wide Results**



#### **Conclusions**

- The representation of remediation in numerical models has evolved over time
- The approach used on the Passaic River is a more realistic approach and more conservative than some of the approaches used in the past
- It is important to include the release of contaminant due to dredging in order to represent the impact of remediation on the water column and the sediments in adjacent areas.
- It is also important to represent the release of solids and POC, changes in bathymetry and changes in bed composition associated with remediation in order to appropriately represent remedial impacts.



